

PUBLISHED ON THE 5<sup>th</sup>, 15<sup>th</sup> AND 24<sup>th</sup> OF EVERY MONTH.

NUMBER 10

p. m., week days only.

Messrs. Crashley & Co. 67 Rua do Ouvidor,  
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# THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED TRIMONTHLY

for the mail packets of the 5th, 15th and 25th of the month.

A. J. LAMOURREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a table of weights and measures, a summary of the daily coffee reports from the Associação Commercial, and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

(Cash invariably in advance)

Subscription: 20,000 per annum for Brazil, 30,000 for abroad.

SINGLE COPIES: 600 reis; for sale at the office of publication, or at the English Book Store, No. 67 Rua do Ouvidor.

All subscriptions should run with the calendar year. EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES: — 79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

Subscription and advertisement accounts will be received by

GEORGE H. PHIPPS, Esq.,  
154 Nassau Street, New York.

Messrs. STREET & CO.,  
30 Cornhill, London E. C.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, JULY 5th, 1887.

The departure of the Emperor for Europe on the 30th ultimo promises to figure in Brazilian history as one of its most important events. Much as we may wish for his speedy recovery and whatever reasons we may find for the belief that this change of climate, surroundings and treatment will soon restore his health, there is no concealing the unpleasant truth that he is very much broken both in body and mind, and that at his age the process of recovery is at best slow and uncertain. It may be that his exceptionally strong constitution will yet bear him safely through this illness and enable him to again return to Brazil to resume his place at the head of the nation, and we can have no better wish for the future of the country than that this possibility may be realized. We may not believe that his reign has always been wise and statesmanlike, but the responsibility is a divided one and it is not altogether certain that any other available instrumentality would have done better. He has had a task of unusual difficulty, the government of a new empire on new principles and for a people untrained in self-government and unaccustomed to self-imposed restraints. And not only has he had the inexperience and ignorance of his own people to contend with, but the pernicious influences of a grasping colonial regime, of the vicious institution of slavery and of the intolerance and corruption of a dominating church. All these have been barriers to the exercise of that better political judgment which he certainly possessed. If, then, we can not honestly commend all the acts and all the omissions of his long reign of over half a century, we certainly shall not place the weight of blame upon his aged shoulders, as some Brazilian journals have most mistakenly and unfeelingly done, but shall leave it for the verdict of history. His Majesty has for the first time in his life been compelled to lay down the reins of government because of broken health, and now that he is leaving these shores, perhaps never to return, it is fitting that he should take with him nothing but the sympathy and good wishes of his people.

The past twelve days have been full of interruptions in the legislative record, there having been too many holidays, fireworks and important occurrences to warrant continuous application to the fatiguing work of making laws. In the Senate there has been another attempt on the part of Senator Taunay to get some intelligent and liberal

legislation on matters affecting the immigrant, and with no other result than to arouse the indignation of Afonso Celso at his discrediting assertions in regard to Brazil, and to call out a clerical defender of the church against his recent charges, in the Chamber. It does not appear to have occurred to the former that beating immigrants, imprisoning them, and hunting them with dogs is any particular discredit to the country, but when a senator denounces these practices in a public speech, his very soul recoils from the unpatriotic act. It is less a matter of principle, perhaps, than of personal feeling, and there is no one in Brazil who can throw the cloak of patriotism with better effect over a very unsavory piece of business than the senator from Minas. In the Chamber there has been some discussion on financial questions, but without any definite results. The discussion thus far has been mainly upon special operations, no one appearing to have formulated a general policy for the relief of the Treasury and the advantage of the country.

There seems to be no opinion among some of our friends that the statements made in these columns in our last issue, in regard to small-pox, were much too strong. It was our intention to speak plainly and strongly, for the occasion demanded even stronger language than that used. When men's lives are jeopardized through such gross negligence and indifference as has been recently manifested in this city, the policy of using excuses and soft words is decidedly wrong. It is the duty of those in authority to protect the public, when possible, against every risk of this character, and to use all legitimate means to protect the people against the consequences even of their own ignorance and vicious practices. How well this has been done may be seen in the report of the inspector-general of public hygiene, dated the 25th ult., and published on the 29th. And we would specially recommend the reading of this report to those who think we have spoken too strongly, so that they may see how much stronger the plain facts are than any opinion ever expressed in these columns. It may sound unpleasant to many to hear the negligence of the authorities and the customs of the people denounced so severely, but is it any more agreeable to hear that a regular business has been carried on in this city in the sale of the mattresses and bed-clothing of persons dying with small pox? Is it pleasant to know that disinfections are either not attended to, or are imperfectly carried out? Is it satisfactory to know that people lock their houses to keep the disinfecting officers out, and conceal their children to prevent vaccination? Yet all these things have been done, and it is Barão de Ibituruna himself who now, at this late day, complains of it and of the powerlessness of the sanitary authorities to remedy the evil.

The eight days notification of the minister of finance in regard to the proposed changes in the tariff, which went into effect on the 1st inst., has been made the subject of a great deal of bitter criticism, and, at the same time, of no small amount of quiet praise. And it is a singular circumstance that the large importers, who seem to have their warehouses well packed with merchandise, are the ones best pleased with the arrangement, while the small importers and dealers are the ones most hostile to it. It is not agreeable to go about harboring unpleasant suspicions, but the recent heavy importations and the satisfaction of the many who find themselves well prepared for the changes, leads to a conclusion that the recent tariff changes

were not so great a surprise after all—except to those who have been caught out in the rain without their umbrellas. All things being equal, we are not inclined to think so unkindly of this short notice as some of our colleagues seem to do. A long notice of an intended increase in the tariff invariably leads to excessive importation, which results in a subsequent decrease in revenue receipts for the government because of diminished importation, and an abnormal competition, followed by lower prices, among merchants because of their heavy stocks. A short notice, if based on a just revision, no favors, and a proper termination of the period, is certainly much more equitable and less likely to lead to disastrous results. And this brings up a question to which our attention has been called. The old rates were to expire on the 30th, and a Royal Mail packet entered port on the 29th. Of course there was a very proper anxiety to dispatch all the merchandise arriving by this steamer under the old rates, but it was found on the last day that many dispatches had to be made out over again because only the packages actually landed on the custom house quays could be dispatched. Under this ruling, one part of a lot of goods paid the old rate because the packages were on shore, while another part pay the new and higher rate because they were still in lighters alongside the quays at the close of the day. This ruling is clearly absurd. The cargoes of every vessel in port and entered at the custom house up to the close of business on June 30th, ought to pay the old rates. If we mistake not, the American practice is to permit all goods shipped prior to the date fixed for the new schedule, to be entered under the old tariff. Such a practice would, of course, be best carried out without any previous notice, but it would enable importers to stop shipments if necessary and to settle all contracts or obligations for merchandise and material actually shipped under the rates existing when such contracts or obligations were made. This appears to us the most equitable method, as it interferes with no private obligation and is not prejudicial to the revenue.

There is one point in connection with the revenue to which we wish to call attention. It is not so much a matter for discussion as one for observation. As far back as March last it was known that tariff changes were imminent. Then the minister announced in his *relatório* what some of these changes would be. Whether anything more than this was known we do not say, but the result has been heavy importations and a large increase in the customs revenue, which will yield a very flattering increase to the total receipts for the year. With the heavy stocks now on hand, and under the higher tariff, it is clear that imports will largely decrease, which will cause a considerable diminution in the revenue receipts for the next six months. It is a simple matter enough, but has not always been recognized in the conclusions drawn from the increase and subsequent decrease in the revenue about the time of these tariff changes.

The point to which Mr. Hyde Clarke calls attention in another column is certainly well taken and will not fail to command respectful consideration. It is a very broad question, however, and involves a large number of minor considerations of special interest to investors in England rather than to borrowers abroad. It is matter for regret that so much money has been loaned to foreign provincial, state and municipal governments without the guarantees attending loans to sovereign governments, but whose fault is it? When it is remembered how many promoters there are in London whose

special business it is to cajole the British public into these questionable investments, it is impossible to feel that the blame is altogether with the defaulters. The British public is not as well informed in regard to foreign countries as it should be, and it is therefore easily deceived. And, as our correspondent well knows, the deception is made particularly easy by the use of a certain class of names on boards of directors, etc., for which the British public entertains a profound veneration. While these practices continue in London, it is no more than just that the responsibility for all subsequent defaults should be attached to them as well as to the persons or governments for whose interests the money was invested. We do not defend, nor excuse the default or deception, nor do we dispute the argument that the sovereign government should be held in some measure responsible for these transactions, but that covers only a part of the case. In this special case, the British public knew nothing about the financial condition of the province of Minas Geraes, nor of the excessive obligations which it was incurring, nor of the absurdity of the projected railway, nor of the relationship between the imperial and provincial governments. Nor do we know of any effort of the promoters to explain these matters. We remember seeing the advertisement, in which the matter of the guarantee being from the province was passed over with very few words, while special attention was called to the large income of the São Paulo railway. We admit that the Brazilian government ought to require the province of Minas Geraes to meet its obligations, but at the same time the British government should take measures to prevent the floating of such companies without a full and impartial public report on the project.

The coffee-crop year just finished must have been extremely favorable to the planter, and the speculative movement, so largely participated in by parties here, must have left a handsome sum to the credit of Rio, even after deducting the considerable losses made in June. July opened with prices of Ordinary 1st at 58750 per arroba and exchange 20 15/16d. A fair amount of business was done during the month (the reported sales reaching 317,000 bags) and prices at the end were 58950 per arroba with exchange unchanged. Early in July the estimates of the 1886-87 crop were somewhat reduced and the probable output fixed at 3,500,000 to 3,750,000 bags. The month of August opened with Ordinary 1st quoted at 58900 and exchange 21d. During the latter half of this month European buyers showed great animation, and the sales for the month were 445,600 bags, the price of Ordinary 1st advancing to 62200 per arroba while exchange was quoted at 21 1/4d. September opened with the quality we are quoting at 63400 per arroba, and the market seemed rather quieter. In the middle of the month prices were suddenly sharply advanced, under a large business kept private at the time, which advance was followed by a slight reaction. The sales for the month were 330,800 bags and on the 30th the quotation was 75150 per arroba for Ordinary 1st with exchange quoted at 22 1/16d. October opened with quotations reduced about 300 rs. per arroba and the market seemed quiet, but holders became very firm about the middle of the month and prices, which had declined to 65550, were advanced to 75050, exchange also advancing to 22 3/16. Towards the end of October it became evident that a great "bull" operation was commenced and since then the course of our market has been steadily towards higher prices with only an occasional slight reaction. The reported sales in October were

318,300 bags, and prices had advanced to 7550, while exchange was quoted at 22. The early part of November was rather quiet, but the "bull" movement in consuming markets, or, we should say, on foreign coffee exchanges, became more developed towards the end of the month, and the sales reported for the month were 438,500 bags, with Ordinary 1st advanced to 7800 and exchange quoted at 22 3/16. During the first half of December great animation was shown; receipts fell off, advices from abroad were stimulating and our market advanced rapidly, although exchange was steadily advancing. Towards the end of the month the market was quieter, but rains in the interior kept receipts very moderate, and holders were firm. The proposed "bull" movement had further developed. In December the sales reported were 347,600 bags, prices of Ordinary 1st had advanced to 8500 per arroba and exchange was quoted at 22 1/2. Early in January we called attention to the disparity between the reported sales and the shipments. This was later on corrected by the brokers, who have also adopted the very sensible plan of following shipments by sales, where purchasers are not in the trade. This action will possibly prevent such differences as we have thought it our duty to call attention to. Early in January there were torrential rains in both the coffee zones of Rio and Santos; receipts were much reduced, prices advanced and the "bulls" were jubilant. About this time estimates for the 1887-88 crop appeared and the figures given for Rio were from 2,000,000 to 2,750,000 bags. Ordinary 1st reached 95300 per arroba, but there was a slight reaction on the 21st, and the market closed at 95100, with exchange quoted at 22 3/16. The reported sales in January were 187,300 bags. Prices declined again slightly at the commencement of February, and towards the end of the month the smartly increased receipts and less favorable advices from abroad produced great quietness in the market. For the month only 140,000 bags were reported sold, and brokers had reduced quotations to 85600, while exchange was quoted at 22 1/4. Holders showed little inclination to sell at the decline, and the quotations were considered somewhat nominal. Up to the middle of March very little was doing and the quotations for both coffee and exchange showed no variations. Towards the end of the month, however, great activity was shown and buyers seemed crowding each other in their eagerness. The reported sales in March were 373,500 bags and the closing quotations were 95100 per arroba for Ordinary 1st and 21 11/16 for commercial bills on London. During the early part of April the market was excited; prices rapidly advanced and the "bull" attack again became enthusiastic. In April the sales reported were 279,900 bags—although a much larger quantity was known to have changed hands—and quotations had been advanced to 105700, with exchange quoted at 21 15/16. May opened very firm; there was not so much doing during the early part of the month, but quotations steadily advanced and all sorts of prophecies were made as to where prices were to go. A large speculative interest was created in Rio and the market was "booming." During the latter part of the month the market seemed to have gone wild; quotations were almost daily advanced and the speculative purchases abroad increased; the more experienced operators are said, however, to have quietly relieved themselves of their purchases, and those speculators not directly interested in the trade had to support the burden of the subsequent losses. The sales reported in May were 355,800 bags, Ordinary 1st was

quoted at 135000 per arroba and exchange at 22 1/2. Between the 1st and 3rd June prices were advanced 15000 per arroba, and as the reported sales to exporters had somewhat exceeded receipts, our brokers declared that 50,000 bags reported sold had been resold to dealers, and added this quantity to stock. Early in the month the first mutterings of the coming storm were heard, and this broke in all its fury about the middle of the month; foreign exchanges gave way, increased margins were called for, and when not met the purchases were sold out, and prices abroad were quoted at ruinous figures. Rio has kept firm, however, and June closes with nothing doing and prices nominal. Our usual tables furnish details of the year.

### THE MINAS CENTRAL Co.

To the Editor of THE RIO NEWS:

Sir,—While you very fairly state in your issue of the 24th April the case of the Minas Central Railway to Pitangui, you have misunderstood me in one point.

The shareholders are fully aware that their concession and guarantee are from the provincial government of Minas Geraes, and not from the imperial government.

There is, however, a state of circumstances affecting this case, with which we are becoming too familiar in England, and to which my attention was seriously turned during the latter years of my administration at the Council of Foreign Bondholders. True it is that we have had much trouble with repudiating sovereign governments, but a more troublesome class is that of the semi-sovereign and subordinate states and provinces issuing and guaranteeing local debts. With them there are no diplomatic relations, and a consul, where there is one, can not intervene.

It has, therefore, become necessary to hold the supreme sovereign authority responsible for the conduct of the subordinates. In the case of Minas Geraes, that government has, as stated by you, recklessly given a concession of which the English shareholders are the victims, and they are further sufferers by the administrative vexations and delays. The imperial government declares that the provincial government is independent, but the provincial government with all its prerogatives is the creature of the imperial government, and it is the latter which must be held responsible in the last resort.

Minas Geraes cares but little for credit in the great money market of the world, but the imperial government knows the value of credit, and by making great efforts to maintain its credit, it has, as Mr. Wells showed, attracted to Brazil one hundred millions of English capital, and more is yet to be got and at still cheaper rates of interest. We look, therefore, to the imperial government for an enlightened view of the situation, and for the recognition of its political responsibilities.

Since the meeting to which you refer, I have been invited to take a more active part in the defense of the English companies, which are aggrieved in Brazil. We have the highest consideration for the Emperor, his ministers and the legislature; we wish to proceed with moderation, but unless early attention be paid to the redress of our complaints, we shall be compelled to have recourse to combined action.

Your obedient servant,

H. CLARKE,  
Chairman.

Offices of the Brazilian and  
Spanish-American Invest-  
ment Committee.

11, Clements Lane, Lombard St.

LONDON, E. C.

2nd June, 1887.

### COMMUNICATED. JUBILEE DAY ON THE "SORATA."

This day, which has awakened such keen feelings in all Englishmen wherever assembled, whether on sea or land, was celebrated with every mark of honor on board the *Sorata*, not only by Capt. Brown, his officers and crew, and the comparatively few English who were among the passengers, but also (and this it was which made the day especially memorable and gratifying to us English) by the various nationalities on board. As it happened, the company was unusually cosmopolitan, comprising representatives of the American, Argentine, Belgian, Brazilian, Chilean, German, Spanish and Portuguese nations. It was the Portuguese nation which, owing to the presence of the Dama Maria II Dramatic Company, was most unusually represented, and, it must be added, most largely contributed by their active help and warm sympathy to the brilliant success of the day's proceedings.

The day broke magnificently; the sea, which had been rough, had calmed; the invalids were smiling on the happy anniversary. The quarter deck was dressed with the flags of all nations on board, and the national flag hung from each of the masts. At 11 o'clock a salute of 21 guns was fired and the crew and officers gathered together in full uniform round the captain on the quarter deck, where the passengers, without any exception, assembled. The Captain then proceeded to address the audience, reminding them of the auspicious occasion which had brought them together and of the warm emotions which such a fifty years reign as that of the good Queen Victoria filled the hearts of all her subjects, wherever scattered on the face of the earth. After briefly alluding to the marvelous progress made during the past 50 years in science and mechanic arts, particularly in the means of rapid communication between the different nations of the world, which tends to remove restrictions and to bind all nations more closely together, he invited all present to join in singing the national anthem, which was done with hearty good will. This was followed by repeated cheers for the Queen, the Captain, the English nation and then for all nationalities.

An address which had been drawn up by Sr. F. Coelho, a Brazilian gentleman, was then presented to Captain Brown, in which he was asked to accept a purse of £20 for the Seaman's Orphanage, which had been contributed by the passengers. In presenting this address, Sr. Coelho stated that he and his fellow countrymen, having commenced the voyage in some anxiety, were specially relieved by finding the admirable discipline which prevailed, and also the anxious care taken by the Captain and his officers for their comfort. He then happily alluded to the cheering change in the weather and concluded an address marked by much generosity of expression by stating the pleasure he and his countrymen had in joining with the Englishmen in celebrating the jubilee of their Queen.

Captain Brown now proposed the health of the Queen, which was responded to in the loudest way.

The festive proceedings were resumed after dinner and commenced by a very effective display of fireworks under the supervision of Mr. McWatt, the chief officer. Then dancing was inaugurated, the cosmopolitan character of the entertainment being again shown by the successive performance of the English "horn-pipe" (most cleverly danced by two of the crew), the Spanish "fandango," and Portuguese "quadrille," interspersed with waltzes and gallops.

Finally an evening in which the heartiest good feeling and innocent merriment prevailed, and the pleasure of which was greatly enhanced by the able performance on the piano by Sr. F. Coelho, was brought to a close by a second hearty singing of the national anthem, joined in by all present with all the strength of their lungs.

Grand celebrations of the happy event of yesterday may have taken place elsewhere, but the writer doubts whether any was more hearty, more representative, and more cheering, as showing, let us hope, the tendency of the age, viz: the union of all nations in the path of peaceful and righteous progress, than that of which the foregoing is a brief account.

The following is the address presented to Capt. Brown:

"The undersigned 1st-class passengers on board the *S.S. Sorata*, on a voyage from Europe to South America, desiring in present in Capt. Brown a testimonial of their gratitude for his kindness and urbanity to the passengers, avail themselves of the happy occasion of this day, 21st June, 1887, the day of the Jubilee of Queen Victoria, in commemoration of this happy event, placing in his hands the small sum presented herewith for the funds of the Liverpool Seaman's Orphanage, thus being the wish of all the subscribers.

The undersigned passengers offer to Captain Brown their most sincere wishes for his constant prosperity.

Steamer *Sorata* 21st June 1887.

Alan Lamher, Cecil K. Smith, J. Rudke, S. Uliass, C. Paopke, V. Rmanuel, H. Bravau, A. José, F. F. da S. Pereira, João Rosa, Palmira Ursprung, Louisa Lopez, Baptista Maciel, Antonio Joaquim, B. J. Walker, A. M. Marco da Silva, Carlos O'Sullivan, Maria Pereira, C. Hamilton Hall, S. Miller, R. Castellanos, Carolina Fern, Augusto Antonio, Unalado Bastos, Vir-juna Dias da Silva, Amelia d'Oliveira, Joaquim Pereira, K. Massena, G. Castel, W. Caulfield, S. Sutton, P. Parry Jones, Eugenia La Crenter, L. C. Furtado Coelho, Com. F. de Freitas Castro, Simon Gonzalez, Ferreira de Carvalho.

In response, the Captain expressed his gratification for the expressions of good will toward himself and officers which the address contained, and thanked the subscribers for their generous donation to the Liverpool Orphanage. Mr. Alan Lamher then addressed the Captain and officers on behalf of his fellow passengers, expressing their gratification for the kind treatment received and their pleasure in the opportunity given to join with Englishmen everywhere in the commemorative festivities of the day.

### DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

#### Agriculture.

The minister again complains that his efforts to combine statistics, to the end that the administration could present a fair opinion of this principal source of public wealth, have been frustrated; but he does not explain whence or why. If a minister may not oblige his subordinates to meet his wishes in so important a question as that of agricultural products, it would seem that either the minister was asking too much, or the employees were doing entirely too little.

We printed on June 15th last year a table of comparative exports, to which the minister of agriculture adds this year an incomplete table for 1885-86. For purposes of reference merely we copy the table, viz:

provinces	amount	principal product
Alagoas.....	2,685,528,310	Sugar
Amapaz.....	1,411,863,585	Cocoa
Bahia.....	721,326,560	Tobacco
Ceará.....	4,026,774,207	Cotton
Espirito Santo.....	5,127,818,449	Coffee
Goyaz.....	490,168,280	Tobacco
Maranhão.....	3,001,943,204	Cotton
Mato Grosso.....	—	Cattle
Minas Geraes.....	—	Coffee
Município Neutro and Rio de Janeiro.....	—	Coffee
Pará.....	—	Kulher
Parahyba.....	1,441,665,889	Cotton
Paraná.....	5,130,000	Tobacco
Pernambuco.....	12,769,799,942	Sugar
Piahy.....	14,556,427	Cotton
Rio Grande do Norte.....	1,875,835,919	Sugar
Rio Grande do Sul.....	18,204,676,764	Narape
Santa Catharina.....	2,012,844,560	Parinha
S. Paulo.....	42,257,126,182	Coffee
Sergipe.....	2,643,875,374	Sugar

We may add that the minister's complaint of deficient statistics is visibly proven. Last year Sr. Prado succeeded in giving a statement of the exports for *grain* of the province of Rio de Janeiro and the neutral municipality, this year Sr. Raulino Silva suppresses the items, and merely favors us with a total for four years. Neither Pará, Minas Geraes, nor Mato Grosso have complied with the minister's instructions this year. In extension Goyaz sends in returns that were lacking in the last table; Rio Grande do Norte does likewise and Rio Grande do Sul commences of complete the 1884-85 figures. And for Paraná the principal article of export, namely, *mato*, seems to have been omitted altogether. As we have said above, if there be no reason for hiding lack figures, the Treasury agents in the provinces have ample time between January and May in organizing their tables, and the fault of these cannot be anything but prejudicial to the country.

### LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

June 23.—In the Senate Sr. Viriato de Melloreis asked for information relative to subsidies to navigation companies, which he stated were exorbitant. The minister of war did not oppose the motion and said that the greater part of these companies were in a critical (*mas*) position. Senator Affonso Celso attacked the government on the circular of the chief of police of the province of Minas relative to fugitive slaves. The minister of war replied, and Senator Ottoni was deservedly severe upon the minister. The bill from the Chamber granting leave of absence to the Emperor was read. Senators Ignacio Martins, Silveira Martins, Avila and the minister of war spoke on the army bill. In the Chamber, Deputy Affonso Celso joined a bill for information as to the sudden change in customs tariffs. The minister of finance said he had been prepared for some such motion by the perusal of the morning papers. He defended his decision of marking eight days as the period for the new tariff to come into effect, with what appears to us considerable ability. The debate on the budget of the department of empire occupied the rest of the session.

June 25.—In the Senate the session was of little interest and in the Chamber there was no quorum.

June 27.—In the Senate Sr. Tannay spoke upon the necessity of revoking the labor contract law, and also presented the project of a law to prohibit imprisonment under that law. The bill granting leave of absence to the Emperor was finally passed. Senator Affonso Celso avoided of the discussion of the navy bill to direct some sharp criticisms to the government, and to also read Senator Tannay a lesson upon discrediting his country. The minister of marine replied. Senator Affonso Celso returned to the attack and the president of the council replied in defense of the navy department. In the Chamber Barroque Gualy read a telegram from Bahia asking for an extension of time before the execution of the new tariff; he said he did not expect the request would be met. Deputy Lourenço de Albuquerque sharply criticised the £2,000,000 credit but did not complete his speech,

as the time expired. Deputy Mattoso Camara defended the minister of finance. The deputy is reported to have used this monumental expression, in reference to the money market: "One cannot expect to have cheap money when the article is dear." The speaker proceeded to defend the reductions made by the committee in the department of empire budget. Deputy Camilla explained his vote on Deputy Afonso Celin Junior's emancipation project. He was in collision with his party on all questions but that of abolition, and implied that the greatest service to the party possible for the government was to call its successors.

June 28.—In the Senate there was no session. In the Chamber Deputy Beltrão asked that a day be marked to apply for information from the minister of finance regarding the sudden increase in customs duties. Deputy Lourenço de Albuquerque again criticized the financial operations of the treasury; with only one of these was he pleased, viz: the conversion of 6 per cent. into 5 per cent. stock. Deputy Cullio Rodrigues made a comprehensive speech, in which he defended the minister of finance, advised that the property of religious orders be destined to emancipation, opposed obligatory civil marriage, etc. Deputy Martin Ribeiro (a priest) made a sharp reply to Senator Tannay's remarks on the clergy. He advocated the catechesis of the Indians, who are, he considers, more advantageous as laborers, than imported foreigners. Deputy Juvenio Aguiar said "the real liberal party was that of the conservatives." The deputy criticized many of the proposals of the department of empire budget, and feeling himself fatigued, promised to return in the charge later on.

June 30.—No session in either Senate or Chamber.

July 1.—In the Senate the president of the council read Senator Tannay a lesson in discussing his proposal to modify the location of labor law and rather sneered at the efforts of the immigration society, which he stated embarrassed the government by its reclamations. Senator Silveira da Mota inquired whether the ministry had tendered, according to custom, their resignations upon the departure of the Emperor. The premier answered in the affirmative, but that the Princess Regent had said she saw no occasion for a change of ministry. In discussing the navy bill, Visconde de Pelotas explained that the organization of the military club here was without political purposes. Senators Meira de Vasconcelos and Curicó also spoke. In the Chamber the session was occupied in the debate on the estimates of the departments of empire and justice and was of no general interest.

July 2.—No session in either Senate or Chamber.

## PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The floating debt of the province of São Paulo in bills amounts to 250,000\$, a reduction of 215,000\$ in one year.

—A provincial exchange says that abolition is increasing at an incredible rate in the heroic province of Pernambuco.

—Among the receipts of produce at Itirã in May were 420,864 kilos. of rubber, 837,039 of cocoa and 12,379 hectolitres of Brazil nuts.

—The reelection of Conselheiro Rodrigo Silva, minister of agriculture, in the S. Paulo 4th district took place on the 27th and resulted favorably to the ministerial candidate.

—The liberal party in Pará issued a decree (*suu*) ordering that their partisans should oppose the administration of the present president of the province. Much good may it do them.

—The vicar of the Order of Carmelites at Pernambuco, upon the occasion of a recent *festa* there, abolished rockets and fireworks and dedicated the cost of these to emancipations. Brother Alberto deserves a memorial.

—The *procurador publico* of Victoria, Espírito Santo, has applied to the customs inspector for a list of all the slaves in that *comarca* registered as of "unknown parentage." It is said that the number is about 250, all of whom will be entitled to their liberty.

—The Pará correspondent of the *Journal do Commercio*, writing on the 6th ult., states that the deaths there from *beriberi* were: in 1882, 24; 1883, 32; 1884, 65; 1885, 200; and in 1886, 364. There seems great negligence on the part of the authorities.

—The *Germania* of S. Paulo in its issue of 26th ult., is properly severe on the police interference in a disorder that arose in Santos on the 11th, which seems to have been willfully misrepresented by the authorities. It appears some Germans, male and female, were amusing themselves at a restaurant, when a Portuguese and some Spaniards came in and created the disorder. The police then appeared and seem to have behaved disgracefully. The *Germania* asks the German diplomatic representatives if there is no security for the subjects of the empire in Brazil, and goes on to explain that as no blacks were to be captured by the military detachment sent to Santos, this had to show its inactivity at the expense of whites.

—The Rio Grande commercial association has resolved to send in a protest against the new tariff.

—A little boy at Canopinas was permitted to play with a box of matches and a can of kerosene the other day.

—The city of São Paulo has a few cases of small-pox, which are said to be rigorously isolated.

—The *Correio Paulistano* is after Messrs. Behrens & Landisberg of Santos because that firm ventured to express an unfavorable opinion of São Paulo in a private market report.

—The *Diário Popular* is offering a premium of 500\$ for the best romance furnished upon some incident connected with that province. The manuscripts must all be in on 31st December next.

—The May receipts of the Rio Grande do Sul customs houses amounted in 596,947\$473, against 538,141\$135 in the same month of last year, an increase of 58,806\$338. Of this increase the "additional 5 per cent." contributed 21,702\$460.

—The May receipts of the São Paulo sub-treasury amounted to 1,703,306\$984, against 1,055,990\$957 in the same month of last year. The increase in the receipts from imports was 86,332\$014, while that from exports was 376,876\$593.

—The City Improvements Co. of Santos recently announced a reduction in its fares, which the municipal council subsequently refused to sanction, alleging some informality. It looks like a little protection for the new municipal pet—the Matias Costa line.

—Plainly is estimated to have a population of 220,000 souls, of which 2,068 attend public schools. The number of animals, horses, etc., is estimated at 2,000,000 head. The debt of the province is 178,284\$, which is to be increased by 51,841\$, the deficit for the current year.

—It is announced in São Paulo that Antonio Paulo, Martinho Paulo Junior and Elias Pacheco Chaves, all planters and large slaveholders, have resolved to liberate unconditionally all their slaves on December 25th, 1889. The date selected would indicate that some kind of religious sentiment is implied in this act.

—The government training ship *Pratama* was wrecked on a reef called Uca do Minhoto, on the coast of Rio Grande do Norte, near Mafão, on the evening of the 16th ult. The officers and crew were rescued by catamarans from shore, with the exception of 10 naval cadets who were lost. There were 38 cadets on board at the time.

—Pernambuco papers state that the winter at the Fernando de Noronha penal settlement had been very severe. Rain had fallen steadily for two months, the crops are reported to be destroyed and many houses had dropped to pieces, including a part of the hospital, the barracks and other government buildings.

—The *Correio Paulistano* says that the French republic has had 22 ministries in its 17 years of existence, which is considered a proof that a republican form of government is not adapted to France. On that line of argument, Brazil has had nine ministries during the last nine years which may be considered a proof that a monarchical form of government is not fully adapted to this country.

—A slave stole a sack of lint ashes the other day on a plantation near S. Carlos do Valhal, S. Paulo, and concealed it under some clothing at the quarters. These happened to be some live coals in the ashes, and the result was a fire which destroyed the slave quarters and seriously threatened the coffee house. It is puzzling to know why a slave should steal lint ashes, unless for the purpose of keeping himself warm at night.

—The provincial government of Espírito Santo has had to open a supplementary credit of 41,241\$409 to meet the excess of expenditure over appropriations in the fiscal year 1885-86. The largest item is "percentage to agents and receivers, 30,818\$408," which looks just a little suspicious. Was there no appropriation for this service? or, if there was, how could there be so large an excess in a province where the revenue is so small?

—In the fiscal year 1876-77 the province of Amazonas collected and spent 897,232\$007; the debt was 55,600\$ funded and 74,938\$830 floating. The receipts for 1886-87 are estimated at 1,939,080\$ and expenses at 1,778,947\$023, but the surplus will be absorbed by expenses to be incurred with water-works. The floating debt is said to be 438,716\$856 and 118,000\$ borrowed from a provincial beneficent society, or together 556,716\$856.

—An ostrich in the public garden at S. Paulo died recently and the post-mortem examination proved that it had deposited in its stomach 800 rs. in nickel and copper, besides a top! Now, if the ostriches are to be as voracious as the minister of finance in withdrawing currency from circulation there seems no limit to the idea of "improving the value of the currency." Why not turn an ostrich or two into the national treasury, or elect another one to a cabinet position?

—In 1886 the province of Santa Catharina exported 3,000,000 kilos of *uats*, estimated to be worth 500,000\$, 10,000 tons (?) of *farinha*, 500 of maize, 300 of beans and 60 of starch, besides rice, sugar, coffee, man and cattle. Of bananas 130,000 branches were exported and of fish, etc. the export is estimated at 100,000\$. The province is also said to show energy in the way of manufactures, silk culture, etc. In fact the correspondent of the *Journal* on the 30th describes the province as a little Paradise, that lacks labor only.

## RAILROAD NOTES

—The final surveys of the line between Amparo and the Serra Negra, S. Paulo, have been begun.

—The S. Paulo railway has been authorized to purchase cattle cars to the extent of 4,000\$000.

—The Sorocabana company has recently ordered 6 passenger coaches from the United States similar to those in use on the S. Paulo and Rio line.

—The Cantagallo railway sale appears to have slipped into uncertainty again. A daily paper, on the 29th ult., states that the director has organized plans for improvements on the line.

—The Recife and Aracás line has been sold to a company in which Messrs. Finnie Bros. & Co. retain an interest. It is to be extended from Formoso to Riozinho.

—The April receipts and expenditures of the Uniao railway were as follows: *trunk*, receipts 33,666\$654, expenditures 17,808\$150, surplus 15,858\$504; *branch*, receipts 40,714\$740, expenditures 21,180\$050, surplus 19,534\$688. Total surplus 35,382\$185.

—The *Journal* of the 29th gives the following results of the Bahia and S. Francisco railway, which is still uncompleted. The line from Bahia to Alagoas belongs to a guaranteed English company, together with the Timbó branch, but the extension beyond Alagoas is being built by the state.

Int. guarantee paid English Co.	32,741,930\$000
Freightization of same	358,527\$000
Int. guarantee to Timbó branch	224,312\$000
Cost of extension thus far	14,500,881\$000
Traffic deficit	810,578\$000
Total	48,636,228\$000

—The hopes that existed as to the fusion of the Leopoldina and Macaé e Campos (railway) companies which seemed destined to support the railways of the north of the province [Rio de Janeiro] and maintain their traffic during the crisis were about to experience, it is said will not be realized. Badly understood interests, individual caprices stronger than the general welfare, seem to tenaciously oppose the formation of a railway system which leaving Niterói reaches to the north of Minas to receive the immense production of new cultivation. We hear that in Minas it is already contemplated to give a different destination to merchandise, in view of this persistent and unjustifiable opposition by Rio prejudices. It is proposed to avail of the proximity of Espírito Santo ports and secure freight from Cataguases upwards, which does not belong to the D. Pedro II zone, to the Porto de Souza, or lower River Doce, which will reduce charges almost 50 per cent., and greatly increase the revenue of that part of the province. Should this idea prevail, the ruin of the railways of the west of the province of Rio may be considered probable, under the crisis in sugar and coffee announced for 1887-1888. —*Journal do Commercio*, June 29th.

## LOCAL NOTES

—The Countess of Itamaraty who loaned her house at Tijuca to the Emperor, has been made a Marchioness.

—Prince Pedro, son of the Duke of Saxe, and grandson of the Emperor, has been granted six months leave of absence to visit Europe.

—We regret to hear that the American minister, Hon. Thos. J. Jarvis, has been severely ill. He is now happily recovering.

—The Baía de Motta Maia, physician to the Emperor, has been made a Visconde and will look after His Majesty's health during his visit abroad.

—The Republican National Congress held its first meeting on the 30th ult. Conselheiro Saldaña Maranhão was elected president and Sr. Bezerra, vice-president.

—Occasionally the Rio News is read by the natives. A commencement has been made towards cleaning up the Imperial Chapel. It was about time.

—The concessionaire of the privilege for working the phosphate of lime deposits in the islands on our northern coast is reported to have organized a company here.

—There is a hotel here that offers "apartments furnished for families singly and for gentlemen, good shower baths, extensive grounds." Why don't you go there?

—The Buenos Aires *Standard* of the 23rd ult. says that the British legion in that city on the night of the 21st "was in a blaze of loyal light." Was it American kerosene, or Argentine gas?

—Decree 3,318, dated the 28th ult., approved the law granting leave of absence to the Emperor for an unlimited time and appoints the Princess Imperial, Regent, during His Majesty's absence.

—The street lights cost the government 292,337\$155 for the first six months of the present year, against 369,073\$470, or a saving of 76,736\$315, while the number of lights has been increased by 280. There are many complaints as to the quality of the gas now supplied, which is certainly not equal to that furnished by the British company.

—Giacci's Italian dramatic company arrived here on the 2nd from Montevideo.

—The Princess Imperial and family have taken up their residence at the palace of São Christóvão.

—Severe epidemics of small-pox are reported from Buenos Aires and Montevideo. All Latin America seems to be full of it.

—The Uruguayans had Ex-Dictator Latorre back for a few days last month, and then took fright and sent him away again.

—The *Journal* of the 3rd says that naval orders have been sent to Santos to prevent the entrance of a steamer from Valparaíso said to have cases of cholera on board.

—The crop of vaccinated sore-arms is said to be a very promising one, a small part of which is now ready to pick. The demand continues active, and quotations are unchanged.

—The perennial candidate for senatorial honors, Sr. Pereira da Silva, is again to the front on the ticket organized by the conservatives to fill the Rio de Janeiro vacancy in the Senate.

—An amateur photographer's outfit, complete, nearly new, and with an extra number of dry plates, is for sale at this office. Price 50\$000, which is about two-thirds of the cost.

—A bill has been introduced in the Uruguayan Congress increasing the duties on various Brazilian products and on all live stock exported into Brazilian territory. This may be called retaliation.

—Some 10\$ counterfeiters were recently detected at the ticket-office of the São Pedro theatre, and steps were at once taken to catch the guilty party, which we are glad to say were successful. An investigation is in progress.

—A grand musical soirée is announced by Chev. Albert Friedenthal at the Conservatory of Music this evening, the 5th. The programme shows selections from some of the most celebrated composers and promises a brilliant entertainment.

—The Emperor and Empress, accompanied by Prince Dom Pedro, Visconde de Nioac, Visconde de Carapellós, and Visconde de Motta Maia, played French, left for Europe on the 30th ult. on the French packet *Gironde*. There was a large concourse of people in the streets and at the Arsenal landing to see the Emperor.

—It would appear that naval officers' lives are exposed to more perils than one thinks of. An officer in the navy applied, at least so says the local press, at the Treasury recently for some payment or other, and was informed that he appeared on the lists as defunct. Of course he protested, but the *Três Barbaes* at the Treasury knew more about it than he did.

—A specimen of sugar manufactured at the Rio Negro central usine, at Laranjeiras, province of Rio, has been laid on our table. The sugar is in fine white crystals, very pure and sweet, and is a credit to the establishment. The directors inform us that the specimen is from the first run of the season, and that this is the second year in which the mill has been in operation.

—The annual general meeting of the subscribers of the British Subscription Library will be held on Tuesday, 5th inst., at 3 p. m. We hear that this old institution is still in debt and badly supported. The present committee have been on duty three years and feel very much inclined to throw it up and to recommend the closing of the library and the selling of the books. We trust some way may be found to avoid this backward step, and that something will be done to put the library on a better footing. It is hardly creditable to the English colony of this city that this most useful institution should be permitted to go to ruin in this manner.

—We regret to chronicle the death of Mr. George Nathan, one of the most widely known brokers and business men of this city, which occurred on the morning of the 25th ult. after a brief illness. Mr. Nathan was born in this city about 63 years ago and, though educated in England and a resident of the United States for several years, the greater part of his life was spent here. The hospitality of Mr. Nathan and his estimable wife was for many years one of the recognized institutions of Rio de Janeiro for strangers, and there are many, very many who will receive the news of his death with feelings of sincere pain. He was buried in the British cemetery at the Gamboa on the 26th in the presence of a large assemblage of his old friends.

—The usually monotonous and uninteresting character of public amusements in this city was broken a week ago Saturday by the opening at the Polytheama of the "Japanese Village" troupe which arrived a few days previously from New Zealand. Two performances a day have since been given, preceded by an hour's exhibition of Japanese industries in the adjoining grounds. The performance proper consists of Japanese acrobatic and slight-of-hand feats, and of exhibitions of trained horses and dogs. Among the best of these are the acrobatic feats of little "Te-toum," and the contortions and hamion-climbing of little "All-right." The juggler Tokuhamo puzzles everybody by eating a fish of live coals with every manifestation of enjoyment, while a quiet-looking Japanese girl walks barefooted safely up and down ladders, the runnels of which are razor-edged swords, edge upwards. For a novel exhibition and pleasant evening, one may safely go to the Polytheama.



do do and Liverpool Br str <i>Ptolemy</i> ..	
Hamburg Ger str <i>Desterro</i> .....	1,300
do do str <i>Santos</i> .....	1,300

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SALES OF COFFEE  
AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

Receipts	Sales	Stock	Shipments	Total Sales	Average price	Exchange on London	Flight per cent
U. States	U. States	U. States	U. States	U. States	U. States	U. States	U. States
Europe	Europe	Europe	Europe	Europe	Europe	Europe	Europe
Asia	Asia	Asia	Asia	Asia	Asia	Asia	Asia
Africa	Africa	Africa	Africa	Africa	Africa	Africa	Africa
America	America	America	America	America	America	America	America
Other	Other	Other	Other	Other	Other	Other	Other
Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total

## Total clearances of Coffee from Rio during crop-years.

DESTINATION	1886-87	1885-86	1884-85
UNITED STATES	1,569,372	1,654,115	1,759,564
Europe	85,600	87,101	90,014
Asia	1,000	1,000	1,000
Africa	1,000	1,000	1,000
America	1,000	1,000	1,000
Other	1,000	1,000	1,000
Total	1,657,972	1,744,216	1,852,578

Total clearances of Coffee from Rio for six months  
1st January-30th June.

DESTINATION	1887	1886	1885
UNITED STATES	1,569,372	1,654,115	1,759,564
Europe	85,600	87,101	90,014
Asia	1,000	1,000	1,000
Africa	1,000	1,000	1,000
America	1,000	1,000	1,000
Other	1,000	1,000	1,000
Total	1,657,972	1,744,216	1,852,578

## Clearances of coffee from Rio de Janeiro for the last 7 crop years, in bags of 60 kilos.

Year	United States	Europe	Asia	Africa	America	Other	Total
1886-87	1,569,372	85,600	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,657,972
1885-86	1,654,115	87,101	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,744,216
1884-85	1,759,564	90,014	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,852,578
1883-84	1,852,578	90,014	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,944,592
1882-83	1,944,592	90,014	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	2,036,606
1881-82	2,036,606	90,014	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	2,128,620
1880-81	2,128,620	90,014	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	2,220,634

## Imports.

There appears to have been a fair business thing in the market here for the last report, stimulated perhaps by the change in the tariff, but at the close the tone was far from satisfactory. In Flour there have been considerable sales, but under advice of large shipments from abroad prices have given away somewhat and the market is weak. There has been almost demoralized. Pitch is very weak. Swedish is said to be in a miserable state, while there is nothing to report in White, nor Spruce. Kerosene however has advanced and is very firm. Lard is about unchanged. The position of Cod-fish is improving and Rice also is rather higher.

## Flour.—Receipts since our last report are:

Advance from United States	2,150 bbls.
Castles	1,000 "
Summits	1,600 "
Total	4,750 bbls.

## D. Pedro II, from Baltimore:

Codons	1,240 "
Cordons	1,375 "
Amity	625 "
Total	3,240 "

## Grey Eagle, do:

Crystal	2,000 bbls.
Cordons	1,000 "
Total	3,000 bbls.

## Hamburg, from River Plate:

700 bags	395 "
700 bags	395 "
Total	790 "

## Tugues, do:

700 bags	395 "
700 bags	395 "
Total	790 "

## Sales and withdrawals for the same time are about 24,000

23,000 bbls. American	1,000 "
24,000 bbls. River Plate	1,000 "
Total	2,000 "

## Brokers' quotations are:

Trieste	163.000-168.250
Richmond 1st	15.000-15.250
do and	15.250-15.500
Baltimore 1st	14.000-14.250
Western 1st	14.000-14.250
Chili	14.000-14.250
Plate	14.000-14.250
New Zealand	14.000-14.250
City Mills	15.000-16.500

## Receipts last month were:

30,770 bbls. American	54 "
8,480 " River Plate	7 47c
Total	39,250 bbls.

## against 36,220 " in June, 1886.

Pitch Pine.—Receipts are 36,663 feet per *Almer* from Brunswick, which are not yet reported sold. The last sale was made at 358.50 per doz. and the market is said to be very weak. Receipts last month were 1,757,407 feet, against 487,355 feet for the same month last year.

White Pine.—There are no receipts since our last and quotations are nominally 110-115 rs. per foot. Receipts in June were 18,554 feet, against 217,197 feet for the same month in 1886.

Swedish Pine.—The Concord from Hmanen brings 720 doz. which are unsold. The market is quite demoralized. The last sale of red deals is reported at 268.00 per doz. We may quote, according to quality and assortment, red deals at 248.00-288.00 and white at 238.00-258.00. Receipts in June were 18,554 doz. against 2,420 doz. last year.

Spruce Pine.—The cargo of *St. John* remains in store, and appears likely to remain there for some time yet. Kerosene.—Receipts all and the market is reported very firm at 68.00 per case for invoices. In June receipts were 2,300 cases, against 15,700 cases in the same month last year.

Lard.—Receipts have been 1,650 kegs per *D. Pedro II* from Baltimore and the total receipts in June were 3,050 kegs, against 5,300 packages in June, 1886. Brokers quote the market at 30 rs. per lb.

Rice.—Receipts are 200 bbls. from Baltimore. We continue to quote at 58.00-60.00 per bbl. as to quality and weight. Receipts last month were 635 bbls. against 889 bbls. for the same month last year.

Ten potatoes.—Receipts nil. Last month receipts were 700 cases, against 625 cases in June, 1886. Quotations are about 360-380 rs. per kilo.

Brian.—Receipts have been 6,080 bags per *Hope* and 500 per *Columbia* from the River Plate. Brokers quote at 238.00-258.00 per bag. Receipts in June were 10,274 bags, against 2,200 bags for the same month last year.

Hay.—Receipts are 7,320 bales per *Victoria* and 3,370 per *Harriet Campbell* from Russia. We may continue to quote at 60-65 rs. per kilo. In June receipts were 72,247 bales of all sizes, against 200 bales in the same month of 1886.

Indian Corn.—Receipts from the River Plate have been 1,365 bags per *Tigres*, 7,000 per *Hamburg* and 2,120 per *Green*. Brokers quote at 388.00-400.00 per bag. Our receipts of foreign last month were 7,500 bags, against 31,350 bags in June last year.

Codfish.—Receipts are some 700 cases of Norwegian and the position is gradually improving. We may quote cases at 268.00-288.00 and lads at 238.00-258.00. Receipts in June were 1,185 cases Norwegian against 2,824 packages of all kinds for the same month last year.

Wool.—Receipts nil. Last month receipts were 1,580 bales German, 32 French and 7 British total 1,619 bales, against 2,492 bales of all qualities for June, 1886. Brokers continue to quote British at 68.00-68.50, German at 57.00-57.50 and French at 68.00-68.50.

## Cowl.—Receipts since our last report are:

654 tons per <i>Yokawa</i> from Cardiff	2.800 "
" <i>Alathide</i> do	2.337 "
" <i>Prince Lucken</i> do	2.550 "
" <i>Actie</i> from London	2.212 "
" <i>Queen Victoria</i> from Glasgow	2.212 "
" <i>Cassius</i> from Newcastle	2.212 "

all to companies and dealers. Receipts last month were 28,414 tons, against 27,099 tons in June last year.

Rice.—There are no receipts of any importance reported and quotations are advanced to 88.50-90.00 per bag in lots. Receipts last month were 714 bags from Europe.

## SHIPPING NEWS.

## ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

## JUNE 23.

GLASGOW.—By ship *Queen Victoria*, 1605 tons; Holmes 41 bbls coal to Watson, Ritchie & Co.

LIVERPOOL.—By ship *Victoria Nyawara*, 1022 tons; Baile 60 bbls in ballast; homed for Callao.

ROBART.—By ship *Victoria*, 667 tons; Svermogensen; 22 casks lard to Callao.

## JUNE 25.

LONDON.—By ship *Liger*, 307 tons; Silva; 45 dts salt to Messrs. N. & Co.

ROBART.—By ship *Harriet Campbell*, 649 tons; Edgar 30 dts salt to Messrs. H. & Co.

## JUNE 27.

BALTIMORE.—By ship *D. Pedro II*, 465 tons; Johnson; 56 dts salt to Francisco Clemente & Co.

CARDIFF.—By ship *John*, 490 tons; Muller; 35 dts coal to order.

## JUNE 30.

BALTIMORE.—By ship *Grey Eagle*, 495 tons; Powell; 43 bbls salt to Telexim & Co.

CARDIFF.—By ship *Maillard*, 1795 tons; Hansen; 48 dts coal to Wilson Sons & Co.

## JULY 1.

CARDIFF.—By ship *Prince Lucken*, 1549 tons; Cleague; 50 dts coal to Norton, Megaw & Co.

LIVERPOOL.—By ship *Ennis*, 584 tons; Petersen; 30 dts salt to Robert Fennell & Co.

## JULY 2.

MACAO.—By ship *Edward*, 258 tons; Hegstad; 43 dts salt to Leonel de Carvalho & Co.

## JULY 3.

BRUNSWICK.—By ship *Münster*, 419 tons; Hansen; 56 dts pine to order.

DIAMANT.—By ship *Concord*, 374 tons; Meyer; 63 dts pine to C. W. Gross & Co.

LIVERPOOL.—By ship *Vivand*, 482 tons; Clements; 31 dts salt to Ferrel, Pinto & Co.

TRAFALE.—By ship *Hermann*, 1300 tons; Jones; 18 dts timber to Messrs. F. & Co.

## JULY 4.

LIVERPOOL.—By ship *Lenox*, 446 tons; Fonseca; 33 dts salt to Telexim & Co.

ROBART.—By ship *Aurora*, 496 tons; Pruisen; 33 dts hay to order.

## JUNE 26.

MACAO.—By ship *Chanderagor*, 687 tons; Atwood; ballast.

NEW YORK.—By ship *Alma*, 333 tons; Larsen; coffee.

## JUNE 28.

PASCOGUA.—By ship *Alma*, 445 tons; Anderson; ballast.

TRINIDAD.—By ship *Agnes Barlow*, 379 tons; Knight; do.

S. FRANCISCO DO SUL.—By ship *Siriv*, 200 tons; Mahberg; do.

PERANABUCCO.—By ship *José Esteves*, 288 tons; Bacia; sundries.

## JUNE 29.

NEW YORK.—By ship *Cora*, 356 tons; Devig; coffee.

JAVA.—By ship *Polignola*, 1218 tons; Vibbert; ballast.

## JUNE 30.

FALMOUTH F.O.—By ship *Zarita*, 169 tons; Bustadi; 4,760 salt lads.

CARDIFF.—By ship *Shiraz Freeman*, 1508 tons; Raymond; ballast.

## JULY 1.

PARA.—By ship *Wallace*, 613 tons; McConach; paving stones.

—By ship *Mary G. Reed*, 566 tons; Warren; do.

## JULY 2.

TYBER.—By ship *Bhagat*, 571 tons; Torgensen; ballast.

## JULY 3.

PENACOLA.—By ship *Jana*, 665 tons; Bryant; ballast.

BARBADOS.—By ship *Samwise*, 355 tons; Smith; do.

VICTORIA.—By ship *Bore*, 333 tons; Adlegren; sundries.

## CLEARED AND READY FOR SEA.

CAMOCIA.—By ship *Rheer*; ballast.

LIMA DO NOR.—By ship *King Carl*; do.

S. FRANCISCO DO SUL.—By ship *Laura*; sundries.

## FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

There has been rather more doing in our market, but the parity of the coffee market allows of no charters and but few engagements for this principal article of our exports.

The charters given in are: Nor lig *Heizer*, Camocia and Liverpool; general cargo, 450. Swed lig *Bora*, Victoria and Lisbon F.O., coffee, 358 and 372 6d and Port bk *Ventura*, Victoria and New York, coffee, 22 6d and 25. Swed lig *Shi* and *Laura*, S. Francisco do Sul and River Plate, matte, the first at 1-1/2 reals and the second at 1 real. Nor lig *Arca* and *Rio*, salt from Macho to Rio, 330 rs. per 40 litres, and Nor lig *Hafsfjord*, Emma and *Ashland*, do, do, 320 rs. per 40 litres.

## Freights—Steamers:

New York	30c per long
New Orleans	do
Liverpool	35c per ton
Antwerp	30c
Hamburg	35c
Harve	35 fcs
Bombay	35 fcs
Marseilles	35 fcs
Tientsin	35 fcs
Gibraltar	35 fcs

## United States, North,

do	196-176 per ton
do	nominal 150-200
Chunel F.O.	270-350

## VESSELS AFLOAT &amp; LOADING FOR RIO.

America	Lisbon	26 May
Abbie S. Hart	Cardiff	..
Albion	Hamburg	..
Africa	Opoto	..
Asia	Cardiff	1 June
Avon	Liverpool	13 May
Anna	Pennacola	..
Arctic	London	26 May
Bacon	Rosario	..
Berthou	Hamburg	..
Bento de Freitas	Hamburg	21 May
Ceylon	Newport	..
Cato	Cardiff	..
Collector	Cardiff	23 May
Celtic	Sunderland	..
C. B. Haselme	Brunswick	..
Charm	Nassau	..
China	Bristol	17 Apr.
Christina	Cardiff	..
Cito	Galle	..
Dagmar	Liverpool	2 June
Danubian	Newport	20 May
Diktor	Newport	6 June
Kuchin	Trom	30 Mar.
R. T. G.	Liverpool	2 June
R. S. Powell	Baltimore	..
Fairy Belle	Brunswick	..
Forest Prince	Liverpool	2 June
Frederick	Marseilles	..
Frederick	Cardiff	..
Graf Adolph	Cardiff	..
Gryphon	Hamburg	3 May
Guyfield	Newcastle	4 June
Gettyburg	Newport	12 May
Gladi Tiding	Baltimore	7 May
Hermann	Marseilles	15 May
Hermynus	Hamburg	..
Hovoh	Cardiff	..
Isabel	Lisbon	26 Apr.
Lizze Brüll	Cardiff	3 May
La Plata	Westwick	..
Lucknow	Liverpool	27 May
Margaretta	Liverpool	..
Maud	Cardiff	..
Messina	Westwick	27 May
Magnificent	Newport	28 May
Martha Luther	Pennacola	5 May
May	Stilla River	..
Melancholi	Baltimore	..
Ned White	Baltimore	..
Nova	Cardiff	28 May
Oden	Marseilles	..
Parthia	Cardiff	..
Pembroke	London	21 May
Pavagan	Newport	..
President	New York	26 May
Petravich	Antwerp	..
Providence	Cardiff	..
Prince Amado	Liverpool	29 May
Prince Umberto	Liverpool	7 May

Receipts of coffee at Rio during the last 7 crop years, in bags of 60 kilos.

Year	United States	Europe	Asia	Africa	America	Other	Total
1880-81	1,569,372	85,600	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,657,972
1881-82	1,654,115	87,101	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,744,216
1882-83	1,759,564	90,014	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,852,578
1883-84	1,852,578	90,014	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,944,592
1884-85	1,944,592	90,014	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	2,036,606
1885-86	2,036,606	90,014	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	2,128,620
1886-87	2,128,620	90,014	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	2,220,634

## DEBENTURES AND SHARES

EMISSION	CIRCULATION	DENOMINATION	INTEREST	NOMINAL VALUE	LAST SALE	LAST QUOTATIONS
339,675,100\$ 000	350,478,000\$ 000	} Apolices. .... Jan. July.	5 0/0	200—1,000	932 000	931\$ 000—932\$ 000
50,000,000 000	50,000,000 000					
4,138,000 000	1,027,000 000	do do	4 0/0	1,000 000	1,000 000	....
199,000 000	119,000 000	do do	4 0/0	1,000 000	1,000 000	....
30,000,000 000	50,637,500 000	Gold Loan of 1868. Apr., Oct.	5 0/0	1,000 000	1,065\$ 000	....
51,380,000 000	38,100,000 000	do 1879 Jan., Apr., July, Oct.	4 1/2 0/0	1,000 000	1,000 000	....
10,212,100 000	7,989,000 000	Province of Rio de Janeiro. Jan., July.	6 0/0	200—300	96 1/2 %	1,370 000
<b>HYPOTHECARY NOTES.</b>						
—	1,675,000\$ 000	Brazil. .... June, Dec.	5 0/0	100\$ 000	98 %	98 %
—	4,055,100 000	Credito Real do Brazil. .... Jan., July.	5 0/0	200 000	74 %	74 %
—	35,000 000	do do de gold. .... Apr., Dec.	5 0/0	100 000	88 %	87 %
—	4,875,000 000	do do de S. Paulo. .... Apr., Oct.	5 0/0	100 000	88 %	87 %
—	6,406,800 000	Pretalim. .... May, Nov.	6 1/2 0/0	100 000	68 %	68 %

CAPITAL	SHARES	ISSUED	NATURE	ISSUED UP	NAMES	RESERVE FUND	LAST DIVIDEND	LAST QUOTATIONS
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AMOUNT	CURRENCY	DATE	PLACE	NAME	SALD	AMT	PAYD	REMARKS
BANKS								
500,000	2,500	All	2007	Auxiliar	20,712,368	190,000	98,000	Jan. 1897
150,000	185,000	All	200	Brazil	6,693,665	590	265 000	Jan. 1897
13,000,000	60,000	30,000	200	Commercial do Rio de Janeiro	1,977,493	516	733 000	Jan. 1897
—	—	30,000	200	do do 2 series	—	90 000	1 600	Jan. 1897
2,000,000	10,000	All	200	do do 1st S. Paulo.	1,617	881	75 000	Jan. 1897
12,000,000	60,000	30,000	200	Commercio	1,000,000	000	215 000	Jan. 1897
—	—	15,000	200	do do 3 series	—	—	175 000	Jan. 1897
20,000,000	100,000	12,500	50	Credito Real do Brazil	73,752	664	40 000	Jan. 1897
5,000,000	100,000	All	50	do do S. Paulo.	95,106	311	52 000	Jan. 1897
2,000,000	10,000	All	200	Delecredere	5,599	960	130 000	Jan. 1897
6,100,000	30,000	All	200	English Bank	100,000	000	3 000	Jan. 1897
10,000,000	10,000	All	200	Industrial e Mercantil	—	—	410 000	May, 1897
20,000,000	100,000	All	200	do do 2 series	375,000	000	6 000	Jan. 1897
20,000,000	100,000	All	200	do do 1st S. Paulo.	—	—	82 000	Jan. 1897
6,100,000	50,000	All	200	London and Brazilian, Limited	6,300,000	000	—	April 1897
1,000,000	5,000	All	200	Mercantil de Santos	300,000	000	270 000	Jan. 1897
1,000,000	5,000	All	200	Predial	130,000	000	62 000	Jan. 1897
10,000,000	50,000	All	200	Rural e Hypothecario	1,292,254	814	10 000	Jan. 1897
1,000,000	5,000	All	200	União de Credito	76,450	450	65 000	April 1897
RAILWAYS								
12,000,000	50,000	All	200	Bahia e Minas	—	—	8 s	April 1897
6,000,000	—	—	200	do do debentures	—	—	10 000	Jan. 1897
1,300,000	—	—	200	Bragantina	—	—	184 000	May 1897
—	—	—	200	do do debentures	—	—	8 90	May 1897

10,000,000	50,000	20,000	200	All	Campos e Caraguatatuba.....	14,613 300	130 000	21 7/8	Nov. 1886	—
1,500,000	—	—	200	—	do debentures.....	—	160 000	61 2/3	May 1887	—

[illegible]

\$,000,000	40,000	200	All	no subsidiary	23 000	90 000—95 000
				Sorocabana	60 000	
				de		
				de		

3,992,911	—	—	100	—	do	debitaires	—	00 00	0 00	June 1887	59 00—00 00
—	—	—	—	—	do	do	—	—	—	—	—

1,000,000	8,000	5,333	200	All	União Valenciana	36,936	775	800	6 1/2 %	Jan. 1884	39 7/8 - 70 7/8
TRAMWAYS											
5,100,000	97,000	—	200	All	Carris Urbanos	86,618	895	210	1000	4 5/8 %	April 1887
453,600	—	—	200	—	do delectantes	—	—	475	6 1/2 %	Jan. 1887	235 000 - 241 000
835,700	—	—	100	—	do do	—	—	105 1/2 %	7 1/2 %	Jan. 1887	—
10,000,000	50,000	—	200	All	Jardim Botânico	150,000	000	131	3 5/8 %	April 1887	—
500,000	9,500	—	200	All	Niterohy	100,000	—	190	4 5/8 %	April 1887	—
468,200	—	—	200	—	do delectantes	—	—	200	8 1/2 %	Jan. 1887	—
1,300,000	6,000	—	200	All	Pernambuco	71,480	340	120	6 1/2 %	July 1887	—
360,000	—	—	200	—	do delectantes	—	—	100	7 1/2 %	Jan. 1887	—
1,200,000	6,000	4,500	200	All	Porto Alegre	40,000	000	90	7 1/2 %	April 1887	—
4,000,000	20,000	—	200	All	S. Christovão	510,801	565	254	15 1/2 %	July 1887	—
250,000	—	—	200	—	S. Paulo e S. Amaro delectantes	—	—	197	8 000	April 1887	—
3,500,000	12,500	—	200	All	Vila Isabel	19,018	231	186	4 5/8 %	April 1887	—
NAVIGATION COMPANIES											
£ 750,000	50,000	10,419	£ 15	All	Amaron Steam Navigation	6	60,775	80	6 1/2 %	July 1886	—
5,000,000	25,000	—	200	All	Brazilera de Navegação	1,550,200	778	270	7 000	Jan. 1887	—
1,377,300	—	—	100	—	Porto delectantes	—	—	90 1/2 %	Feb. 1886	—	
4,000,000	16,000	200	200	All	Nacional de Navegação	4,795	900	180	5 000	May 1887	—
—	—	—	—	—	do 2nd series	—	—	—	—	—	—
900,000	4,000	2,500	200	All	Panista	52,171	010	600	7 000	July 1886	—
295,000	—	—	200	—	do delectantes	—	—	200	8 1/2 %	Jan. 1887	—
INSURANCE											
4,000,000	20,000	10,000	200	20	Alliança	44,641	050	26	000	2 000	July 1887
3,000,000	3,000	—	1,000	250	Argos Phœniceus	309,000	000	527	000	22 000	July 1887
2,000,000	20,000	—	100	10	Atalia	—	—	11	100	—	—
2,000,000	10,000	—	—	—	Camanga	—	—	30	000	4 000	Jan. 1887
4,000,000	20,000	10,000	200	20	Confiança	200,000	000	56	100	2 000	Jan. 1887
8,000,000	3,000	4,000	1,000	125	Fidelidade	270,000	000	210	000	10 000	July 1887
2,500,000	2,500	—	1,000	100	Garantia	206,500	000	700	000	9 000	July 1887
2,000,000	10,000	—	—	—	Genral	33,571	581	40	000	—	—
5,000,000	5,000	1,000	200	100	Integridade	140,000	000	100	000	10 000	July 1887
1,000,000	—	—	200	40	Lealdade	—	—	15	000	—	—
4,000,000	10,000	200	20	20	Nova Permanente	244,517	212	92	000	2 000	Jan. 1887
4,000,000	25,000	12,500	200	20	Presidents	209,000	000	600	000	4 000	July 1887
2,000,000	20,000	—	200	—	Vigilância	—	—	12	000	—	—
CIGAR, SEIGAR FACTORIES											
133,800	—	—	200	—	Agrícola de Cigar delectantes	—	—	65 1/2 %	9 1/2 %	Feb. 1886	—
300,000	1,500	4,150	200	All	Arcady	—	—	130	000	—	—
241,600	—	—	200	—	do delectantes	—	—	—	—	Dec. 1886	—
500,000	—	—	200	—	Brachy delectantes	—	—	85 %	7 1/2 %	Feb. 1886	—
250,000	—	—	200	—	Lorena delectantes	—	—	—	—	April 1887	—
500,000	—	—	200	—	Pracibada delectantes	—	—	—	8 1/2 %	July 1886	—
300,000	—	—	200	—	Porto Felix delectantes	—	—	—	1 1/2 %	Jan. 1887	—
265,200	—	—	100	—	Porto Real delectantes	2,075	507	200	000	8 1/2 %	April 1887
800,000	—	—	200	—	Pureza delectantes	—	—	—	—	Jan. 1887	—
1,700,000	8,500	—	200	All	Quissaná	1,19,870	860	200	000	8 1/2 %	Jan. 1887
940,000	—	—	200	—	do delectantes	—	—	201	000	8 1/2 %	May 1887
200,000	4,000	—	200	All	Rio Branco	4,415	284	180	000	4 000	Jan. 1887
£ 750,000	7,500	—	£ 10	All	Niterohy	—	—	42	100	4 1/2 %	Dec. 1886
£ 11,000,000	32,000	—	£ 500	All	Societê do Gas	—	—	265	000	—	775 000 - 290 000
1,200,000	6,000	—	200	All	Arroio das Raiz (coal)	—	—	—	—	—	—
1,160,600	—	—	100	—	do delectantes	—	—	64 1/2 %	8 1/2 %	Feb. 1887	—
200,000	—	—	100	—	S. José d'El Rey (coal)	—	—	—	85 0/10	3 1/2 %	Jan. 1887
—	—	—	100	—	do delectantes	—	—	—	—	—	—
COTTON MILLS											
1,600,000	8,000	—	200	All	Alliança	16,616	809	195	100	1887	—
3,000,000	15,000	—	200	All	Brazil Industrial	11,932	200	210	000	8 1/2 %	Jan. 1887
15,000,000	—	—	200	—	do delectantes	—	—	210	000	8 1/2 %	Jan. 1887
1,000,000	5,000	—	200	All	Carica	1,602	600	200	000	4 1/2 %	April 1887
800,000	—	—	200	—	do delectantes	—	—	190	000	7 1/2 %	April 1887
600,000	—	—	200	—	Confiança Industrial	—	—	—	—	—	—
400,000	—	—	200	—	Pão Grande	—	—	—	—	—	—
150,000	—	—	200	—	do delectantes	—	—	200	000	—	—
1,000,000	5,000	—	200	All	Rink	220	000	220	000	14 000	April 1887
500,000	800	—	200	—	do delectantes	—	—	9 1/2 %	7 1/2 %	July 1887	—
600,000	3,600	—	200	All	S. Pedro de Alcantara	24,287	637	225	000	15 000	Jan. 1887
250,000	—	—	100	—	do delectantes	—	—	95 %	7 1/2 %	April 1887	—
2,000,000	10,000	5,550	200	—	Petropolis	—	—	200	000	—	—
950,800	—	—	200	—	do delectantes	—	—	200	000	8 1/2 %	Nov. 1886
MISCELLANEOUS											
3,000,000	6,000	—	200	All	Associação Commercial	—	—	210	000	8 1/2 %	Jan. 1887
3,000,000	—	—	200	—	Candebira (church) delectantes	—	—	200	000	8 1/2 %	Mar. 1887
£ 200,000	—	£ 50	—	—	Canlarcia e Esqotas delectantes	—	—	480	000	7 1/2 %	April 1887
800,000	4,000	—	200	All	Carriagens Fluminense	50,911	600	170	000	11 000	Jan. 1887
800,000	4,000	—	200	All	Comercio e C. delectantes	—	—	225	000	20 000	July 1887
10,000,000	30,000	18,000	200	All	Doors de D. Pelejo II	—	—	112	000	3 000	Jan. 1887
324,000	—	—	200	—	do delectantes	—	—	192	000	9 1/2 %	Jan. 1887
500,000	2,500	—	200	All	Gracia market	179,718	819	35	000	8 1/2 %	July 1887
10,000,000	20,000	—	200	All	Industrial Fluminense (cotton)	180,215	200	—	—	—	—
7,500,000	75,000	—	100	All	Pestery, Agrola e Industrial	—	—	40	000	2 000	Feb. 1887
1,941,000	9,700	—	200	All	Serviço Maritimo	9,083	127	100	000	6 500	April 1887
2,000,000	10,000	9,743	100	All	União Telephica	5,008	400	115	000	8 1/2 %	Jan. 1886
—	—	—	100	—	do delectantes	—	—	70 %	8 1/2 %	Jan. 1887	—

## Shipping.

**THOMAS NORTON'S**  
OLD REGULAR LINE OF SAILING PACKETS  
BETWEEN THE  
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL PORTS  
Established in 1888  
Loading Berth: Covered Pier No. 17, East River.  
For Freight and General information apply to  
*Thomas Norton,*  
104 Wall St., New York.

## Insurance.

**GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE**  
INSURANCE CO.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro  
*Smith & Youle.*  
No. 62, Rua 1<sup>a</sup> de Março.

**LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE**  
INSURANCE CO.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro  
*Watson Ritchie & Co.*  
No. 25, Rua de Theophilo Ottom.

**PHENIX FIRE OFFICE.**

Established 1782  
Agent in Rio de Janeiro  
*E. W. May,*  
RUA DO GENERAL CAMARA No. 2,  
Corner of Rua Visconde de Itaboraity

**HOME AND COLONIAL MARINE**  
INSURANCE CO.

Agents for the Empire of Brazil.  
*Norton, Megaw & Co.*  
No. 82, Rua 1<sup>a</sup> de Março, Rio de Janeiro.

**THE MARINE INSURANCE COM-**  
PANY LIMITED.

Capital..... £1,000,000 sterling  
Reserve fund.... £ 440,000  
Agent in Rio de Janeiro  
*E. W. May,*  
RUA DO GENERAL CAMARA No. 2,  
Corner of Rua do Visconde de Itaboraity.

**COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE**  
COMPANY, LIMITED, OF LONDON.  
**FIRE AND MARINE.**

Fire Risks..... Martin Risks.....  
Authorized 1870..... Authorized 1881.....  
Agents for the Empire of Brazil  
*Wilson Sons & Co. Limited.*  
No. 2, Praça das Marinhass.

**ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY,**  
LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.  
Capital..... £2,000,000  
Accumulated Funds.... £5,245,104  
Insures against the risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise  
div of every kind at reduced rates.  
*John Moore & Co. agents.*  
No. 8, Rua da Candelaria

**BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE**  
INSURANCE COMPANY, LIM'D.

Capital..... £1,000,000 sterling  
Agents in Rio de Janeiro  
*Swanwick & Gordon,*  
39, Rua General Camara, Telephone No. 477.

**NORWICH UNION**  
FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

Established 1797  
Losses paid..... £5,500,000  
Agents in Rio de Janeiro  
*Swanwick & Gordon,*  
39, Rua General Camara, Telephone No. 477.

## Steamships.

**LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL AND RIVER**  
PLATE MAIL STEAMERS.  
UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE  
BELGIAN AND BRAZILIAN  
GOVERNMENTS.

July Departures:  
*To New York:*

{ Every Saturday }  
*Hipparchus* (Loading also in Santos) July 5th  
*Brut* do do do do do 16th  
*Sirius* do do do do do 23rd  
*Lafayette* (Loading also in Santos) do do 30th  
*Nasmyth* do do do do do

*To Southampton:*

*Cavir*..... July 15th  
*Gablin*..... do 25th

*For Other Ports:*

*Platymy* for Antwerp, London and Liverpool July 3rd  
*Tycho Brahe* Antwerp and London..... 15th

*To Rio Grande Ports:*

*Capour*..... Every  
*Chatham*..... Wednesday  
or *Canning*.....

**LAMPORT & HOLT,**

21 Water Street, Liverpool  
**ARTHUR HOLLAND & Co.,**  
17, Leadenhall Street, London  
For freight and passages apply to  
Agents—Norton, Megaw & Co.  
No. 82, Rua 1<sup>a</sup> de Março  
Broker—Sivert Sivertsen,  
Rua 1<sup>a</sup> de Março No. 35.

**ROYAL MAIL**  
STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

Under contracts with the British and Brazilian  
Governments for carrying the mails.

TABLE OF DEPARTURES,  
1887

Date	Steamer	Destination
July 9	Tamar	Southampton and Antwerp, calling at Bahia, Macao, Pernambuco, S. Vi- cent, Lisbon and Vigo.
" 16	Trent	Santos, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.

This Company's steamers leave Southampton on the  
9th and 24th of every month and arrive in Rio de Janeiro on  
the 28th and 16th, proceeding to the River Plate after the  
necessary delay.

The steamers homeward continue to leave Rio on the 9th  
and 24th of every month.

For freight and passages apply to  
*E. W. MAY, Superintendent,*  
Rua do General Camara No. 2,  
(Corner of Rua Visconde de Itaboraity)

**UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL**  
MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

CARRYING THE U. S. AND BRAZILIAN MAELS

SAILINGS FOR NEW YORK

**ALLIANCE**, Capt. Beers, 11th Aug.  
**ADVANCE**, Capt. Lord, 31st "

The fine packet

## FINANCE,

Captain BAKER,  
will sail 18th July at 10 a. m. for  
**NEW YORK**

calling at

Bahia, Pernambuco, Maranhão,  
(entering the two last named ports)  
Pará, Barbados and St. Thomas

## Reduced Passages

	cabin	steage
To Liverpool.....	\$220	gold
New York.....	\$145	\$75 "
" & back....	\$250	" "

For passages and information apply to

*Wilson, Sons & Co., Limited;* Agents  
No. 2, Praça das Marinhass  
And for cargo to  
*W. C. Peck,*  
No. 1, Praça do Commercio

**TRAPICHE VAPOR.**

Receives Goods in bond according to Table No. 7 of  
the custom house regulations.

*Rua da Gamboa No. 10 & 12.*  
Telephone Call, No. 39.

## Banks.

**ENGLISH BANK**  
OF  
RIO DE JANEIRO  
(LIMITED)

HEAD OFFICE IN LONDON

BRANCHES:

Rio de Janeiro, Pará, Pernambuco, Santos,  
São Paulo and Porto Alegre.

Capital..... £ 1,000,000  
Ditto, paid up..... £ 500,000  
Reserve Fund..... £ 150,000

Draws on

*THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK,*  
and transacts every description of Banking business.

**LONDON AND BRAZILIAN**  
BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON

BRANCHES:

Lisbon, Oporto, Pará, Pernambuco, Bahia,  
Rio de Janeiro, Santos, São Paulo,  
Rio Grande do Sul, Pelotas, Montevideo,  
and New York.

Capital..... £ 1,000,000  
Capital paid up..... 500,000  
Reserve fund..... 300,000

Draws on:

*Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.,*  
LONDON,

*Messrs. MALLET FRÈRES & Co.,*  
PARIS,

*Messrs. J. H. SCHRÖDER & Co.,*  
HAMBURG,

**BANCO INTERNACIONAL**  
DO BRAZIL.

22, Rua da Alfandega, 22

Capital..... 20,000,000\$000

President

Visconde de Figueiredo

This bank draws on

*Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons—London*

*Messrs. De Rothschild Frères—Paris*

Hamburg

Berlin

Frankfurt of Main

Antwerp

Rome

Genoa

Naples

Milan

and other Italian

cities

Madrid

Barcelona

Cadiz

Malaga

Tarragona

Valencia

and other cities in

Spain and the Ca-

nary Islands

Lisbon

Oporto

and other Portuguese

cities

Buenos Ayres

Montevideo

New York

*Messrs. G. Amsinck & Co....*

They foreign exchange on all points. Grants letters of  
credit for travellers and for commercial purposes. Receives  
commitments of coffee and other produce for shipment, and  
advances on same as agreed upon. Advances made on coffee  
and other merchandise in accordance with the statutes of the  
Bank, and transacts every other description of banking  
business.

**CRASHLEY & Co.,**

Newsdealers and Booksellers.

Subscription received for all the leading English and Amer-  
ican newspapers and periodicals. Agents or

*The European Mail.*

A large assortment of English novels, of the Touchstone Lib-  
rary, of the Franklin Square Library and of the Lovell Library  
constantly on hand.

Views of Rio and neighborhood.

Orders received for Scientific and other books.

Agents for Longstreth's Rubber Stamps.

Dealers in Atkinson's, Piesse & Lubet's and Royal Perfumeries  
and Pear's Soap.

No. 67, Rua do Ouvidor.

**ACCOUNTS FOR SALE.**

In the absence of facilities for the collection of small accounts  
the *TYPOGRAPHIA ALBINA*, No. 79, Rua Sete de Setembro,  
is obliged to offer a few unpaid and apparently uncollectible  
accounts for sale. The first of these is one for a balance  
of account against the

*Companhia União Telephonica,*

dated 28th August, 1886, and amounting to \$5000.

The second is a virgin account against

*William Pahl, Ship-broker,*

dated 16th November, 1886, and amounting to 4\$200.

No responsible offer refused.

Note.—The offer of 10\$ for the first account is considered too  
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